The Times Dispatch

THE DISPATCH FOUNDED IN 1854. THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886. WHOLE NUMBER 18,453. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1910. THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Unsettled. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ACTION STARTED TO CRUSH TRUST

Government Files Its Suit Against American Refining Company.

MANY WRONGS ARE CHARGED

It Is Alleged to Be Combine in Restraint of Trade, and to Have Secured Advantages Over Competitors by Illegal Means — Injunction Is Sought.

Charges Against the Trust

That the late H. O. Havemeyer received a present of $10,000,000 in stock for organizing the combine.

That the defendant companies are engaged in an unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce.

That money has been obtained by customs frauds, railroad rebates and by working with grocers' associations to keep up the price of sugar.

The court is asked to enjoin each of the three constituent companies from doing business and from paying dividends to the stockholders, and that an order for dissolution or a receivership be entered in the court's judgment.

New York, November 28.—The Federal government to-day began one of its most important actions against great corporations which are said to have violated the Sherman antitrust law. Henry A. Wise, United States district attorney, filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York a petition asking for the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining Company and twenty-nine other corporations which compose the so-called sugar trust. The petition charges an illegal combination in restraint of trade, and asks from the court relief in whatever form may be necessary, including a receivership, if deemed advisable.

The thirty companies composing the sugar combine have an aggregate capitalization of $230,000,000 and control a large percentage of the output of sugar in this country. The combine is able, the government alleges, to fix prices arbitrarily. The petition charges that for years the companies have violated the law, and have oppressed competitors and ground them out of existence. Railroad rebates and customs frauds are mentioned as devices which were employed to raise the combine to the commanding position which it occupies to-day.

In Court Two Years.

The present suit, which, it is estimated, will be in the courts for two years before a final adjudication is reached, is the result of many weeks of preparation.

District Attorney Wise made his investigations under the direction of Attorney-General Wickersham, and spent several days in Washington last week in conferring with the Attorney-General on the final plans. The suit is expected to rank in importance with those of the government against the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company, which are now pending in the Supreme Court.

Opposed to the government in the struggle will be some of the most able corporation lawyers of the country. James M. Beck, former Assistant United States Attorney-General and now counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company, will lead the attack on the government's position.

One of the allegations is that the late H. O. Havemeyer, of New York, long head of the sugar combine, received $10,000,000 common stock of the National Sugar Refining Co., of New Jersey, as a gift at the time the corporation was formed to take into the combine four independent concerns—the National Sugar Refining Company, run by B. H. Howell's Son & Company; the New York Sugar Refining Company, of Long Island City, N. J., operated by Claus Dosher; the Mollonhauer Sugar Refining Company, of Brooklyn, and the W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Company, of Philadelphia. Those companies up to 1900 were independent, and is is said the American Company was determined to acquire them.

Gift of $10,000,000 in Stock.

Under a plan inaugurated by Mr. Havemeyer, John E. Parsons and James H. Post, the National Company was formed and took over the four plants, Mr. Post obtaining options on them. When the new stock was delivered, the petition sets forth, Post delivered 100,000 shares of common stock, the entire issue, with a par value of $10,000,000, to Mr. Havemeyer. The petition says that these shares "were issued in the first instance contrary to law in violation of the corporation's franchise, and for no consideration, as both said Post and Havemeyer then well knew."

The government also alleges that when the American Company took over four Philadelphia companies—the Franklin Sugar Refining Company, the Spreckels Sugar Refining Company, the Delaware Sugar House and the E. C. Knight Company—Mr. Havemeyer and his brother, Theodore Havemeyer, bought 45 per cent. of the stock of the Spreckels Company, and then sold it at a large profit to the American Company, of which both were directors.

In general, the petition charges that the defendants "for some time past have been and are now engaging in an unlawful combination and conspiracy to restrain the trade and commerce among and between the several States and Territories of the United States and with foreign nations in raw sugar, sugar beets, refined sugar, molasses, syrups and other by-products of raw sugar and sugar beets, and to monopolize the same. Such unlawful combination and conspiracy is the result and outgrowth of a series of wrongful acts extending over a period of many years, and participated in by defendants, respectively, in the manner and to the extent hereinafter more fully set forth. In participating in the various acts, agreements and combinations hereinafter described, all of the defendants have been actuated by wrong-

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DECISION SENDS FOUR TO PRISON

Alabama Men Must Serve Terms for Peonage Practice.

SUPREME COURT REVIEWS CASES

Tribunal Holds That It Cannot Review Action of Legislature in Gerrymandering State for Congressional Purposes, Case Coming Up From Kentucky.

Washington, D. C., November 28.—Cases arising from nearly all sections of the United States were passed upon in twenty-five decisions announced to-day by the Supreme Court of the United States.

One of the decisions had the effect of sending to prison four Alabama men for alleged peonage practices. Others held that the court could not review the power of a Legislature to "gerrymander" a State for congressional purposes, because the question had been raised in connection with the election of 1908, long since past; that a State may regulate liability for the non-delivery of telegraph messages in interstate commerce so long as Congress does not regulate it, and that no constitutional rights of widows in California had been violated by the assessment of an inheritance tax on the wife's share of "community" property owned by wife and husband before the latter's death.

Sentences Will Stand.

Sentences of imprisonment imposed upon W. S. Harlan, Robert Gallagher, C. C. Hilton and H. E. Huggins, of Alabama, on peonage conspiracy charges, were allowed to stand as legal by the court. These were the first convictions under the recent crusade of the Federal government against peonage.

W. S. Harlan, general manager of the Jackson Lumber Company, with mills near Lockhart, Ala., was arrested in 1906, together with C. C. Hilton and S. E. Huggins, employes of the mills, on a charge of conspiracy to commit the statutory offense of "peonage." They were accused specifically of having conspired to arrest and to return to the lumber camp of the company a Hungarian named Rudolph Lanniger, to work out an indebtedness alleged to be due to the company.

Harlan was sentenced to serve eighteen months at hard labor in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta and to pay a fine of $5,000; Hilton and Huggins each to serve thirteen months and to pay a fine of $1,030.

The Supreme Court declined to review the trial upon application of the convicted men, but the cases were brought to the court on an appeal from the refusal of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida to release them on writs of habeas corpus. They demanded their release on the ground that the sentence included hard labor and because the grand jury was not organized in accordance with the law.

In a second case, Robert Gallagher, logging superintendent of the Jackson Lumber Company, was convicted on a similar charge and sentenced to fifteen months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000. He, too, vainly sought release on habeas corpus.

Appeal Is Dismissed.

Leaving to one side the question as to whether or not States may "gerrymander" their territory for congressional districting purposes, independent of limitations by Congress, the Supreme Court dismissed for want of jurisdiction the appeal from an attack on an alleged "gerrymander" in Kentucky. The court held it was without jurisdiction, because the case concerned the congressional election of 1908, and therefore the case now raised only a moot question.

Judicial proceedings were begun by Republicans in Kentucky in 1907 to test the alleged "gerrymander" of the State for congressional election purposes. Charles Richardson, of the Fourth Congressional District, filed a suit asking that the Secretary of State and his successor be enjoined from printing on the official ballots in 1908 the names of certain candidates for Congress.

It was claimed by him that the act of the Kentucky Legislature had "gerrymandered" the Eleventh, Eight and Third Districts in violation of statutes of Congress and the Constitution. Such discrepancies existed in the apportionment, it was claimed, that a voter in the Eighth District availed in voting more than one and four-fifths times as much as a voter in the Eleventh. At the election in 1908, it was argued before the Supreme Court, the Republicans carried the Eleventh by over 21,000, while the Democrats carried the Eighth by about 1,700, and the Third by about 500.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals held that it had no power under the State Constitution to review the action of the Legislature in districting the State for congressional purposes, and it questioned the power of Congress to do so.

DISAGREES WITH HILL

Standard Oil Man Sees Bright Prospect for Business.

New York, November 28.—Among the men in the financial district who commented to-day upon the pessimistic trade prospects credited to James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, was E. T. Bedford, a director of the Standard Oil Company, and president of the Corn Products Refining Company. Mr. Hill was credited in an interview sent to several Eastern newspapers from St. Paul, Minn., as having said that we are about to pay the price for general extravagance, and that he told President Taft a few days ago that there would be many thousands of men thrown into idleness next year.

Mr. Bedford disagreed with Mr. Hill, and indicated that he saw no sign of a business lapse in 1911. This was the way he voiced his hopeful outlook: "I cannot share the pessimistic views of Mr. Hill. I believe we are going to have a slow, but healthy, recovery in business, with a gradual strengthening of confidence."

RAILROAD WANTS THREE-CENT RATE

R., F. & P. Files Petition With Corporation Commission.

LOSING MONEY ON INTRASTATE FARE

Does Business of This Class at Loss—Supreme Court Likely to Decide, but Commission Will Give Formal Hearing—Presents Its Figures.

Evidently with the intention of having the Supreme Court of Appeals pass upon the question of its passenger rates, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company yesterday petitioned the State Corporation Commission to be permitted to charge a maximum intrastate rate of 3 cents per mile. This is the same contention involved in the petition of the Washington Southern Railway Company, the owners of which have a controlling interest in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, the two roads forming the Richmond-Washington line.

The case of the Washington Southern was recently appealed to the Supreme Court and is now pending, awaiting argument at the January term.

Revives Old Petition.

Yesterday's proceeding took the form of a supplemental petition, reviving the old petition of April 14, 1908, when the road asked the Corporation Commission to review and rehear the orders reducing the passenger rates to 2 cents a mile on the leading railroads of Virginia. At that time this road agreed to continue the 2-cent rate in effect until final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States of the appeal taken by four of the Virginia companies from the order of the commission. It was then ordered that the petition for rehearing stand on the docket, which it has been doing ever since. The case in the Supreme Court was settled long ago, but this is the first move made by the railroad since.

The only action taken yesterday in the matter was the issuance of an order which read:

"This day came again the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, by its attorney, and on motion of said company, by its attorney leave is given it to file its supplemental petition herein, asking for a rehearing and correction of the orders heretofore entered in these proceedings against it; and thereupon the said supplemental petition was accordingly filed."

Losing Money.

Argument set forth in the petition is much the same as that presented by the Washington-Southern, and is to the effect that the purely intrastate business of the company is done at an actual loss, by reason of the maximum rate being fixed at two cents per mile. The Alexandria situation again forms a large part of the argument.

The petitioner has, it says, by actual experience and demonstration, become satisfied and has demonstrated the proposition that the two-cent intrastate rate is unreasonable, unfair and confiscatory, and that the maximum rate should not be less than three cents per mile, the same as the interstate rate.

Four tables are filed, showing the net revenue and expenses of the road for the fiscal year ending June 30 1909, the first full year after the new rate went into effect. The first two of these are based on the passenger miles. Table No. 1 shows that all passengers carried numbered 691,503 and that the revenue from this traffic was $683,129.60, while the intrastate passengers numbered 436,903, with a revenue of $186,976.47.

Revenue Divided.

It is explained in this connection that all revenue not directly assignable was divided in the tables on the basis of passenger miles, including passengers at Alexandria, who are really interstate, but who buy tickets to that point and pay cash from there to Washington, and are counted as intrastate. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad does not run to Washington, but only from Elba Station, in Richmond, to Quantico, a distance of eighty miles, but it, of course, carries passengers destined for the North.

Counting these Alexandria passengers as interstate, there were 359,223 in the year mentioned, with $104,914.87 revenue. Now, on the basis of passenger miles, the intrastate revenue was $279,831.47, against expense and interest amounting to $285,442.56, or a deficit on strictly intrastate business of $5,611.09.

The other two tables are based on the number of passengers hauled instead of on the passenger miles. No. 3 would thus show a deficit of $176,159.09, and No. 4 a deficit of $194,330.57, the figuring being on the same basis with the other two.

Big Jump Made.

Showing the enormous number of people who take advantage of the two-cent rate while really making an interstate journey by buying tickets to and from Alexandria, the increase of such passengers is given. In 1907 the tickets to all Virginia points from Alexandria were worth $4,564.72, while in 1908 they had grown to $42,624.60, and in 1909 to $45,428.28. The increase was about 900 per cent. in 1908 and 1,000 per cent. in 1909.

In making these figures, says the petition, the road has been more liberal against itself than it is called upon to be, and that it has made its net income from intrastate business as large as possible. Its method of figuring lessens the gross revenue from intrastate passengers and baggage and decreases proportionately the expenses charged to this source.

Violates Constitution.

In requiring it to maintain a maximum rate of 2 cents a mile, pursues the petition, the State is acting in contravention of Section 10 of Article 1 and Article 5 of the Constitution of the United States, and also Section 58

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PULLING FAILED TO PROVE CHARGE

Unable to Show That Ink Was Injected Into Dying Boy's Arm.

RAPS DR. CABELL IN DRAMATIC WAY

Declares That City Home Superintendent Had No Right to Parade His Former Affliction to Hide Mistakes of Institution—Withdraws Accusations.

Without proving his charge that ink instead of a solution of adrenalin chloride had been injected into the arm of a patient at the City Home, Thomas L. Pulling, former inmate and nurse, last night withdrew his accusations against the institution and stated to the Council Committee on Relief of the Poor that he would make no further efforts to be reinstated as an employe. After hearing the evidence the committee adopted a resolution to the effect that no harm had been done the patient, and that no one had been guilty of intentional wrong or negligence.

Snook Indiscreet.

"The committee," said the resolution "is satisfied that no ink was injected but that a therapeutic agent applicable to the disease with which the patient was suffering, and prescribed by the attending physician was used."

At the request of Councilman Hirschberg an amendment was adopted, saying that the First Assistant Superintendent, Pharmacist Snook, was indiscreet in remarking to the nurse that the solution looked like ink. The action of the head nurse, Miss Venable was indorsed by the committee.

Pulling handled his case like a practical lawyer, and questioned nearly every witness. When the last witness was brought before the committee he said that he had decided to let the matter drop, and would make no further effort toward reinstatement.

He thought that by bringing the matter before the committee he could make it clear that he had been unjustly treated, but he did not care to trespass on the time of the members. Chairman Hobson asked if he knew anything more against the institution. He said that he might bring at least a dozen witnesses, but that now he did not care for reinstatement.

Pulling Quite Dramatic.

In closing his case Pulling was dramatic:

"I think," he said, "that Miss Venable has done me an injustice and that Dr. Cabell has been hiding the mistakes of the institution behind my affliction, saying that having been an inmate of the insane asylum I was not a man to be believed. It was an unjust, unmanly and ungentlemanly thing to do."

As Pulling completed the sentence Dr. Cabell rose to his feet and with some heat denied it. Apparently it was in his mind to say something more, but he sat down just as every member of the committee seemed primed for a hot retort, in spite of the fact that both men were absolutely calm.

"It is true," continued Pulling, "that I was committed to the asylum. It was not my fault or my misfortune. It was purely physical, and no disgrace. I have decided to take my discharge as final and do not care to press the matter further. I admit that I was incompetent, so were the others. I will keep my feelings to myself."

Commended by Dr. Cabell.

Pulling was the first witness called. He said that he had been employed a nurse October 2 by Superintendent Cabell, and that he had been commended for his work by Dr. Cabell and Miss Bagby, who was on duty in the absence of the head nurse. Miss Venable. After she had returned from her vacation, started the trouble, he said, and discharged him without cause. He added that he had been done great injustice by the head nurse, and that she had not conducted herself properly with the nurses or the patients. She found fault with the nurses, he said, and frequently with the patients.

Chairman Hobson brought him down to the ink question. He said that Robert Harbena, traveling representative of a circus, was brought to the hospital suffering with typhoid fever, and died October 14. When the case became critical the solution was ordered by the attending physician, Miss Davis, one of the nurses, he said, gave the first injection and the needle left a dark spot on the man's arm and also a black spot on the bed where the syringe had been laid.

Calling attention to the spots, he stated that he asked Miss Bagby what they meant.

"Do you know what we have been giving?" she is alleged to have asked according to Pulling. He replied that he did not.

Patient Died in Hospital.

"Well," he said, claiming to quote the nurse, "for heaven sake don't say anything about it. We have been giving ink."

He said also that First Assistant Snook told them not to say anything more about ink. Then he said he took a bottle of adrenalin, which was not discolored, from his own medicine chest and administered it to the patient, who died the next day.

"I do not mean to say," said Pulling in concluding his evidence, "that there was any criminal intent, but it was a grave error."

Asked why he did not make a report of it, he said that Snook knew it.

Superintendent Cabell then told of Pulling's employment, and said that at first he had discharged his duties well. Chairman Hobson called his attention to the fact that there had been some criticism as to the employment of inmates. It was the best he could do, he said. He had heard nothing of the ink charge until after it was printed in the papers. So far as he knew the solution had been administered under the directions of the attending physician.

On Miss Venable's Advice.

Councilman Hirschberg read from the label of the bottle presented for the committee's inspection, that the solution changed from water color to

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PARLIAMENT ENDS; CRISIS IS REACHED

PREMIER ASQUITH.

GOVERNMENT GOES BEFORE COUNTRY

Its Fate Will Now Be Decided at General Elections.

HOUSE OF LORDS THE ISSUE

Struggle to Limit Legislative Powers of the Upper Branch.

London, November 28.—With the dissolution of Parliament to-day, all formalities preliminary to the election of a new Parliament were completed. The proclamation of dissolution summoned the new Parliament to assemble on January 31, 1911. Among the first of its members to be elected unopposed will be Arthur J. Balfour, the opposition leader, the Liberals having decided not to contest his seat for the city of London.

On the stock exchange, where regular dealings have been instituted in bets on the election, the feeling to-day seemed to anticipate a reduction in the Liberal majority.

In Ireland, the struggle is growing more bitter every day. A meeting of delegates representing every Ulster constituency was held in Belfast to-day, at which a resolution was adopted on motion of a Presbyterian minister to draw up a solemn declaration refusing to pay rates or taxes imposed by a Dublin Parliament or obey its decrees, while $50,000 was subscribed on the spot to organize the Ulstermen into regiments and purchase arms.

Refuse to Obey Law.

At night a monster Unionist demonstration was held at Ulster Hall, Belfast, an overflow meeting of 20,000 people being held in the open air. Both aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

Lord Londonderry declared that American dollars enabled John Redmond to hold Asquith in the hollow of his hand. If a home rule Parliament were established, he said, it might be found that Ulster would utterly decline obedience to the law.

Sir Edward Carson, former Solicitor-General and Conservative M. P. for Dublin University, said they never would consent to their country being sold for American dollars. Walter Hume Long, Unionist M. P. for Strand, spoke in the same strain, and other speakers advocated stern resistance to the law if home rule was forced upon Ulster.

The first independent woman suffrage candidate is announced in the person of a prominent advocate, William Mirrloos, who will contest a division of Glasgow. The Socialist party has decided to run a third candidate in Battersea, thus seriously endangering John Burns's chance of re-election.

Suffragists created serious disturbances at a meeting at Lambeth tonight, at which Winston Spencer Churchill was speaking. After several men had been thrown out, Mr. Churchill strongly denounced the suffragist tactics, saying: "I am told that individuals are to be singled out for violence. If that is their language, there is only one answer, and that is 'Come on!'"

King's Speech Brief.

The Parliament which was dissolved to-day was the second in the reign of the late King Edward VII., which met February 15 last. The King's speech was notable for its brevity, the only reference to the constitutional crisis being a colorless expression of regret that the conference between the leaders of the opposing controlling parties had failed of an agreement over the reformation of the upper chamber.

The longest and most interesting paragraph, which immediately followed an allusion to the death of His Majesty's father, dealt with the recent arbitration of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute with the United States, and read:

Good Will Increased.

"I confidently hope that the questions connected with the North Atlantic fisheries between Canada and Newfoundland, on one hand, and with the

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MEXICAN REBELS ARE REINFORCED

They Now Number 1,000, and Have Fortified Positions.

HARD FIGHTING EXPECTED

United States Troops Are Rushed to Border Line in Arizona.

Chihuahua, Mexico, November 28.—Government troops have returned to Chihuahua from their night with the revolutionists four miles west of Fresno on Sunday. Two thousand reinforcements are expected before the government resumes its attempt to reopen the Mexico and Northwestern Railroad, which is tied up as a result of the fight. The insurrectionists are said to have been reinforced by bands from Parral. They now number 1,000, and they have fortified positions at various points. Lively fighting is expected when the campaign starts.

Sunday's fight was the first real fight of the insurrection in this part of Mexico. Three hundred insurgents attacked the government's rear guard of 400 government troops, who were marching along the Mexico and Northwestern (Chihuahua and Pacific) Railroad. Seven dead insurrectors were brought in last night and viewed today at police headquarters.

The government lost one killed and seven wounded. The fight lasted three hours, both sides taking shelter behind boulders and in ditches.

Presence a Surprise.

The rebels' presence was a surprise. The troops left Chihuahua Sunday morning, headed by General Navarro, with the intention of regaining the towns along the railroad line, no lines having been operated since last Tuesday.

Their ultimate destination was Minaca. Four miles from Fresno the insurrectionists, mounted, awaited them in concealment behind the hills. The rebels allowed the cavalry and a detachment of infantry to pass without disclosing their presence. Later the rear guard of 150 soldiers, with a number of women and children, appeared and the insurrectionists opened fire.

The troops retreated in good order into the valley, firing steadily, and the insurrectionists were then gradually driven from behind stone fences and corrals. A courier was dispatched as the battle opened to call back the main body of troops. When the troops returned the insurrectionists galloped west in good order, disappearing in the canons. If they had any wounded they took them with them.

Troops on Border.

Douglass, Ariz., November 28.—For the first time since the campaign resulting in the capture of the Apache Indian Chief, Geronomino, United States cavalry squadrons are stationed on the border here. Two troops of the Eighth Cavalry, under Lieutenant Powers, made a rapid trip from Hereford, arriving here yesterday.

Brigadier-General Thomas, with his aides, Lieutenant Coxe and Lieutenant Collins, left here to-day for a conference with General Torres, of the Mexican army at Naco.

Passengers out of Mexico say there is a heavy movement of troops towards Northern Sonora and Chihuahua, indicating that the Mexican government is striving to concentrate its forces to surround Madero west of Monclova.

Passengers arriving to-day from Guayamas, Mexico, report a small uprising of Yaqui Indians at Bacum, on the Yaqui River. In a skirmish three days ago three Yaquis were killed and one was wounded.

Advices from Chihuahua say that one battalion of the Twentieth Infantry has arrived from Mexico City. This battalion numbers 500 men, with artillery and machine guns. These troops have taken the place of regular troops of the Twelfth Battalion and Third Cavalry, which have gone for a cam-

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DRAG RESERVOIR TRYING TO FIND BODY OF WOMAN

Hat Floating on Water Recognized as Property of Mrs. Brown.

BASIN EMPTIED BY CITY'S ORDER

Park Keeper and Others Use Grappling Hooks, but Fail to Locate Trace of Missing Woman—Parasol on Steps. Suicide Theory Doubted.

Mute signals of a probable suicide were found in Byrd Park between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning, when Sylvester Willis, an employe at the reservoir, discovered an umbrella lying at the top of the steps at the east end of the basin and a woman's hat floating in the water a few feet from the embankment.

Even before it had been learned that Mrs. H. B. Brown, of 25 North Seventeenth Street, was missing from her home, the east basin of the reservoir was being dragged under orders of Superintendent Eugene E. Davis. Mr. Davis was notified of the finding of the hat and umbrella at 11:45 o'clock, and immediately sent orders that the reservoir should be thoroughly searched, and that the water should be turned off. The water is still running out of a twelve-inch pipe through to the lake but it will be at least two and possibly three days before the bottom of the basin can be seen.

Left Before Breakfast.

Mrs. Brown, who had appeared depressed for the last two days, left her home before breakfast time yesterday morning, telling her husband that she was going out for a car ride. He gave her some change, and she left without saying when she would return. That was the last he saw of her. When she failed to return before dinner he telephoned to Humphrey Calder, keeper of Byrd Park, and asked him if a woman had been seen during the day walking through the park. Mr. Calder informed him of the discovery of the umbrella and hat, and, with an exclamation, Mr. Brown hung up the receiver.

With several friends, he arrived at the reservoir at 1 o'clock. He was in a terrible state of excitement, and was carefully watched by the friends who accompanied him. He identified the umbrella and hat, and then went to Mr. Calder's house, where he used the telephone to find out whether his wife had returned. A negative answer came. "My God, she's gone," he exclaimed, and nearly collapsed.

They Saw No One.

It had been raining before 12 o'clock, T. J. Vaughan, keeper of the Reservoir, and Willis, an assistant, sought shelter in the watch house at the west basin, from where all approach to that part of the Reservoir could have plainly been seen. No one came within their line of vision. Then, as the rain held up, Mr. Willis walked around the basin. He first saw the woman's parasol lying at the top of the steps. He looked around hastily for other signs of a woman's presence, but found none. He cast a glance in the direction of the water, and there, a few feet from the slippery edge, he saw the hat floating on the surface.

He called Mr. Vaughan, and the two men procured a hook, and, leaning from the edge, drew the hat in. No water had soaked through, and it was wet only where it had touched the water and where rain drops had fallen on its top. The umbrella was found to be hardly wet. The inner folds were not even damp, and on the surfaces presented to the sky were only a few scattered drops of rain, showing that neither hat nor umbrella had been lying there long.

Ordered Basin Drained.

They notified Mr. Davis at once, and he issued orders that the basin be drained, that the supply running from it into the city mains be shut off, and that the east basin be dragged. The police were notified about 5 o'clock.

Park Keeper Calder was then called to the scene. The three men made a careful examination of the grounds, but could find no trace of human foot. On the sodden ground, soaked with the hard rain, it was possible that footprints might have been obliterated by the action of the water seeping through, but on the fence there was no sign of a torn garment, and on the mud coating the side of the embankment there was no sign.

Around the bottom of the spiked iron railing which surrounds the reservoir is stretched poultry-yard wire and on this a woman, if she had attempted to climb over, would have had to step. But it was not bent. The water was four feet at least below the top line of the coating of mud, and here a body sliding in would have left an impression that would have lasted until the water had arisen so far as to cover it. But even the mud gave forth no sign. Mr. Calder climbed over the fence, and holding to it scraped his foot into the mud. It left a perfectly visible trace.

Doubt Suicide Theory.

Mr. Calder and his assistants, Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Willis, are all skeptical as to the idea that the missing woman threw herself into the basin. The only way by which she could have done so would have been to climb carefully to the top of the fence, and then to have jumped over an intervening space of ten or twelve feet, a feat practically impossible.

But in order that there might be no mistake and that the citizens of Richmond might not become alarmed, the city supply from the east basin was shut off. The basin is about twenty-three feet deep, and contains 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 gallons of water. Morgan R. Mills, chairman of the Water Committee, stated last night that there would be no danger of water from this basin getting into